Quality of Life in Canada

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Quality of Life Framework for Canada



Prosperity



Health

Society

Environment

Good Governance

Income and growth

Household income GDP per capita Productivity Access to high-speed Internet Household wealth Investment in in-house research and

Firm growth

Public net financial liabilities-to-GDP ratio

Employment and job quality Employment

Labour underutilization Wages Precarious or gig work

Job satisfaction

Skills and opportunity

Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) Access to early learning and child care Child, student and adult skills

Postsecondary attainment Future outlook

Economic security and deprivation

- Housing needs
- Poverty Protection from income shocks Financial well-being Homelessness Food security

Healthy people

- Health-adjusted life expectancy
- Self-rated mental health Self-rated health Physical activity Functional health status Children vulnerable in early development Fruit and vegetable consumption/healthy eating environments

Healthy care systems

Timely access to primary care provider Unmet health care needs Unmet needs for mental health care Long-term care (access and quality) Access to supplementary health insurance Unmet needs for home care Cost-related non-adherence to prescription medication

Culture and identity

Sense of pride/belonging to Canada Positive perceptions of diversity Indigenous languages Knowledge of official languages Participation in cultural or religious practices, recreation or sport

Social cohesion and connections

- Sense of belonging to local community
- Someone to count on Trust in others Volunteering (family and friends) Accessible environments

Time use Satisfaction with time use

Satisfaction with personal relationships

Time use

Environment and people

- Air quality
- Drinking water
- Climate change adaptation Natural disasters and emergencies Satisfaction with local environment Walkable communities Access to public transit

Ecological integrity and environmental stewardship

- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Conserved areas Canadian species index Water quality in Canadian rivers
 - Natural capital Waste management

Marine and coastal ecosystems

Safety and security

- * Personal safety Crime Severity Index Perceptions of neighbourhood safety after
 - Childhood maltreatment Household emergency preparedness

Democracy and institutions

★ Confidence in institutions Voter turnout Representation in senior leadership positions Canada's place in the world Misinformation/trust in media

Indigenous self-determination Justice and human rights

* Discrimination and unfair treatment Cyberbullying Access to fair and equal justice (civil and Resolution of serious legal problems Incarceration rate



Life satisfaction

★ Headline indicators: intended to provide a high-level assessment of overall quality of life in Canada.

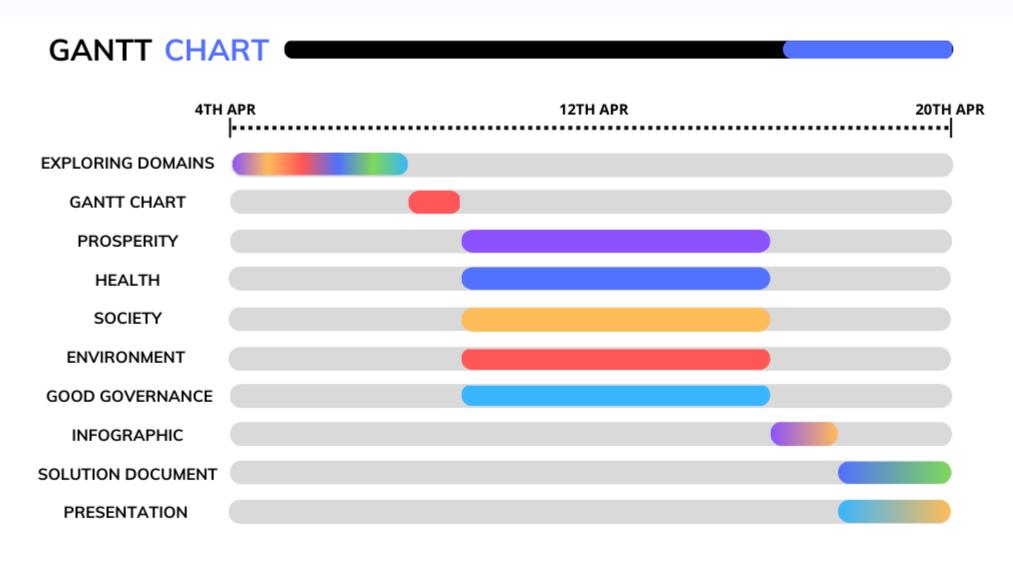
The Fairness and Inclusion lens is intended to inform policy and program development, leading to greater equity and equality, by assessing the distribution of outcomes for different populations in Canada.



Sense of meaning and purpose

The Sustainability and Resilience lens promotes long-term thinking by considering the trajectory of indicators in order to identify risks, build resilience and ensure that policy choices are contributing to a higher quality of life not only now but in the years ahead.

Gantt Chart



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Measures selected



- Domain: Economic
- Subdomain & Analysis: Population vs unemployment rate



- Domain: Healthy People
- Subdomain & Analysis: Health adjusted life expectancy
- Analysis: Perceived mental health



- Domain: Culture and Identity
- Subdomain & analysis: Sense of Belonging



- Domain: Ecological Integrity & environmental stewardship
- Analysis: Greenhouse gas emissions



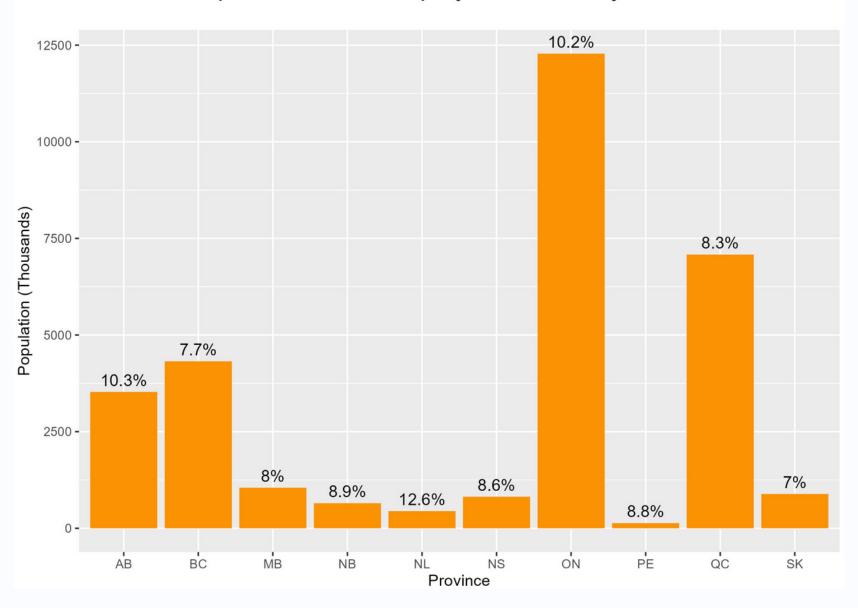
- Domain: Safety and security
- Subdomain: Personal Safety
- Analysis: Reports made of violent and not violent crimes

Prosperity ~

- Examining the relationship between province population and percentage of people in labor force who are unemployed.
- Province population refers to total number of individuals living there.
- Unemployment rate is percentage of individuals in labor force seeking work but unable to find work.
- Ontario has highest population; Vancouver has highest. unemployment rate at 10.3%, slightly higher than Ontario's 10.2%
- High populations may have higher numbers of unemployed individuals.
- However may have lower unemployment rates if there are more job opportunities available.

Prosperity ~

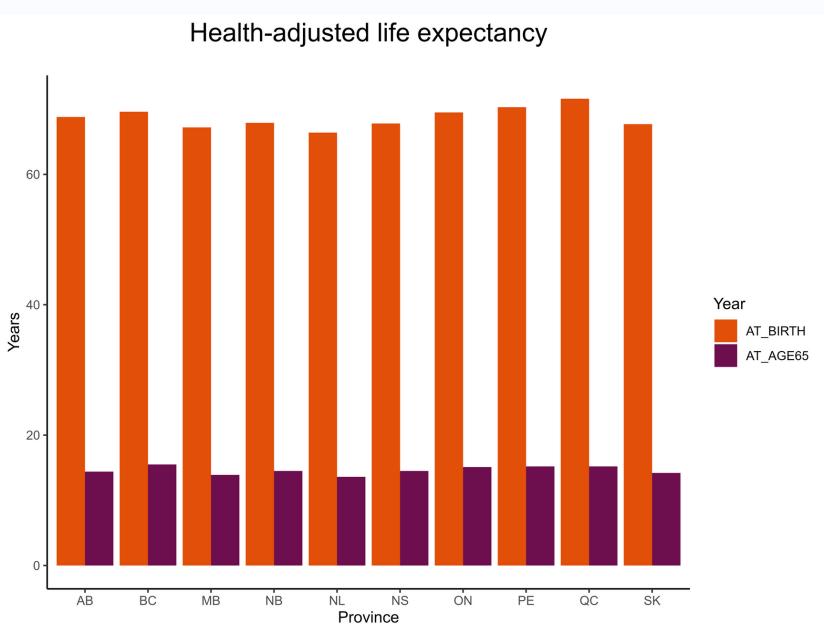
Population vs Unemployment Rate by Province





- Health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE) measures the overall health and quality of life of a population.
- This measurement combines life expectancy and health-related quality of life (HRQoL).
- It is expressed in years and can be used to compare the health status of different populations or track changes over time.
- There is a similar trend between provinces and territories for HALE at birth and at age 65.
- (HALE) is often used to evaluate healthcare interventions and identify areas for improvement.







- The graph shows the percentage of individuals in each Canadian province and territory who rated their mental health in three categories.
- Quebec stands out with 59% of individuals rating their mental health as excellent or very good and only 12% rating it as fair or poor.
- Results in other provinces and territories are relatively similar with little variance between the categories.

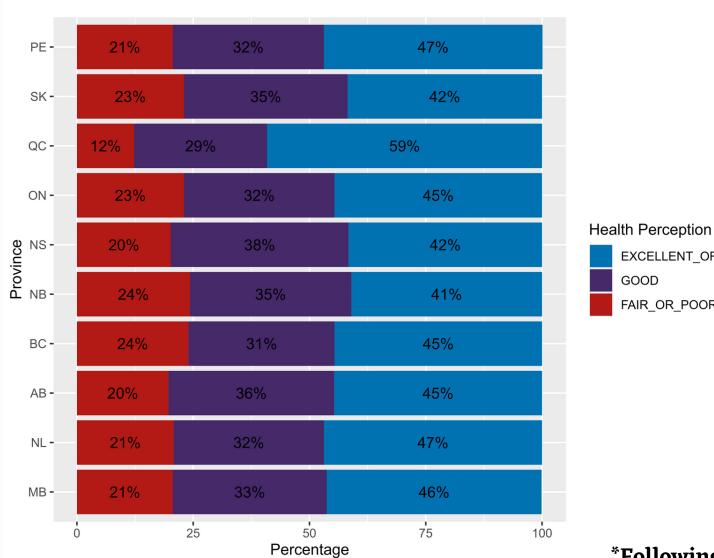








Perceived Mental Health



EXCELLENT_OR_VERYGOOD

GOOD

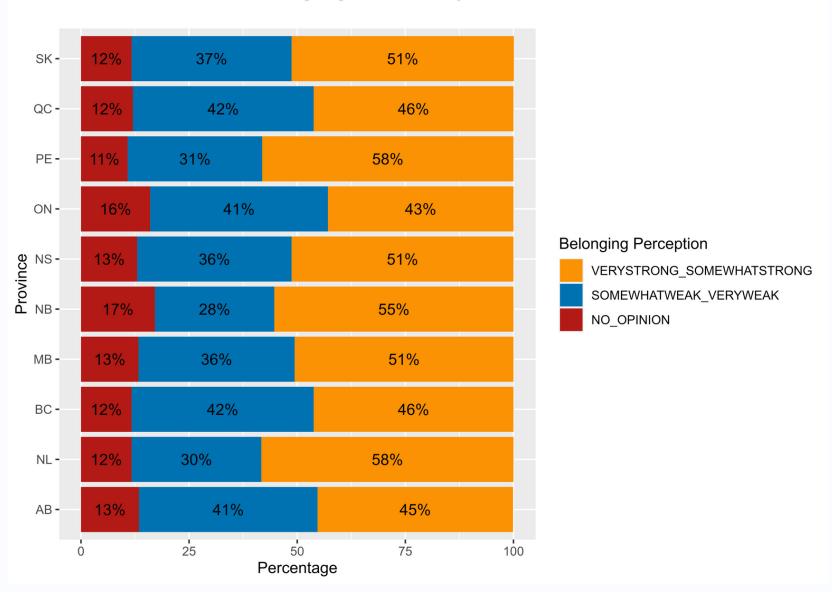
FAIR_OR_POOR



- It measures how connected individuals feel to their community and the level of social cohesion
- Indicators such as social support, community involvement, and trust are used to assess sense of belonging.



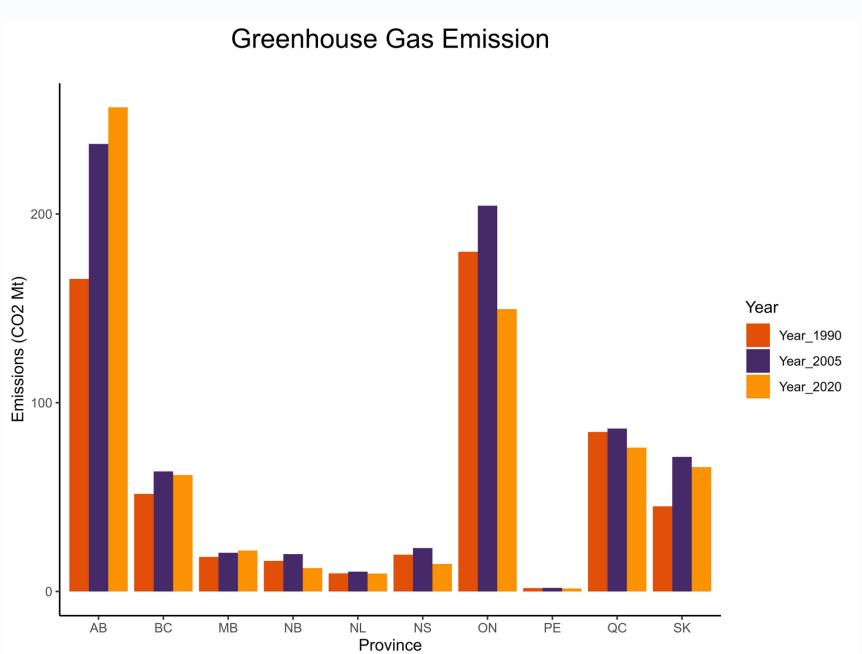






- Greenhouse gas emissions are a measure of the amount of gases released into the atmosphere that contribute to climate change.
- Measuring greenhouse gas emissions is crucial for understanding hum impact on climate change and developing effective mitigation policies.
- In our analysis, we categorized 1990, 200<mark>5, 2020.</mark>
- Found that Alberta has continuous maintained the highest. Emissions (as a result of oil production) and second Ontario (much higher population).

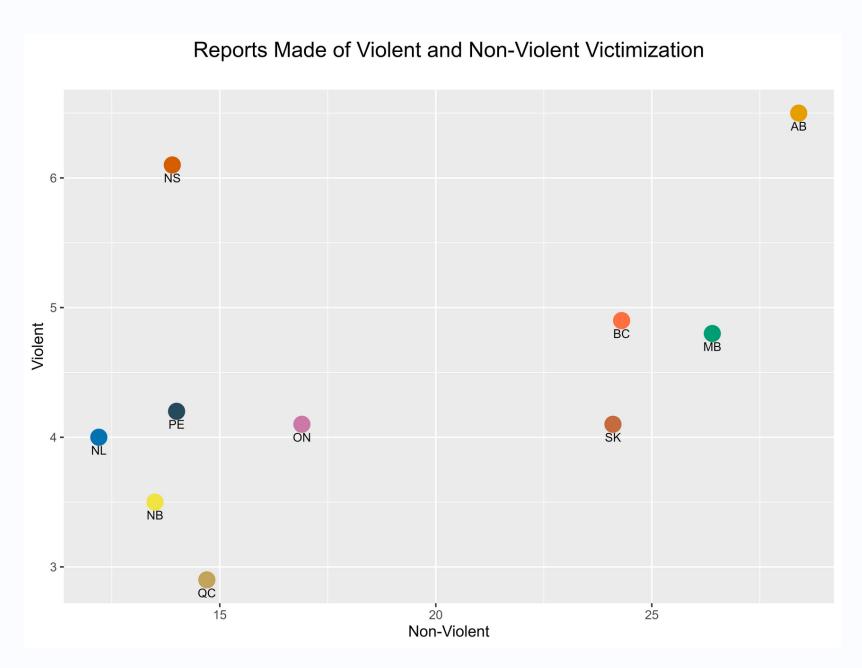




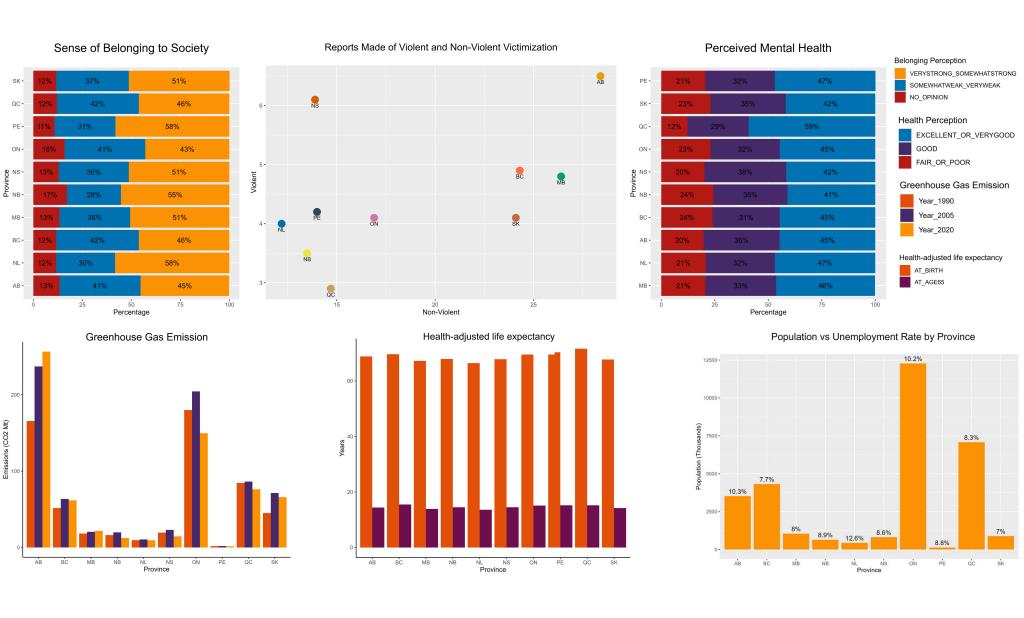
Good Governance 🟛

- Violent crimes like assault, murder, and rape cause physical harm and emotional trauma.
- Non-violent crimes like theft, fraud, and vandalism cause financial losses and feelings of insecurity.
- Alberta has the highest concentration of Violent and non violent crimes
- Quebec and Newfoundland show the lowest concentration
- High levels of crime can lead to a decline in property values and public services.
- Preventing and reducing crime is important for improving quality of life.

Good Governance



Quality of Life in Canada



Quality of life: Conclusion

Despite some provinces having higher unemployment rates, the overall unemployment rate is relatively low, and the population has access to job opportunities.

Life expectancy and health-adjusted life expectancy are high, and there is a generally positive perception of mental health across canada.

Canadians have a strong sense of belonging to their communities.

While some provinces, such as Alberta, have relatively high levels of violent and non-violent crime, the overall crime rate is low compared to other countries.

The environment remains a challenge due to greenhouse gas emissions, but progress is being made towards a more sustainable future

Canada's Quality of Life framework provides an useful tool for policymakers to evaluate and address areas that need improvement to enhance the quality of life for all Canadians.

Sources

Unemployment Rate vs Population (Provincial)

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv!recreate.action?

pid=1410028703&selectedNodeIds=2D1,2D7,4D1,5D1,6D1&checkedLevels=0D2,2D1&refPeriods=20210101,2021010
1&dimensionLayouts=&vectorDisplay=false

Health-adjusted life expectancy (Provincial)

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv!recreate.action?

<u>pid=1310037001&selectedNodeIds=5D1&checkedLevels=0D2,1D1,2D1,3D1&refPeriods=20150101,20150101&dimensionLayouts=layout3,layout2,layout2,layout2,layout2,layout2&vectorDisplay=false</u>

Perceived mental health (Provincial)

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv!recreate.action?

pid=4510007901&selectedNodeIds=1D7,1D8,1D13,4D1&checkedLevels=0D3,1D1,2D1&refPeriods=20221001,202210 01&dimensionLayouts=layout3,layout2,layout3,layout3,layout2&vectorDisplay=false

Sense of belonging to local community (Provincial)

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv!recreate.action?

pid=4510005201&selectedNodeIds=1D7,1D8,1D13,4D1&checkedLevels=0D3,1D1,2D1&refPeriods=20221001,202210 01&dimensionLayouts=layout3,layout2,layout3,layout2&vectorDisplay=false

Greenhouse gas emissions (Provincial)

https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/eccc/documents/csv/cesindicators/ghg-emissions/2022/ghg-emissions-regional-en.csv

Personal safety - % of persons reporting victimization and violent (Provincial)

https://www160.statcan.gc.ca/good-governance-saine-gouvernance/personal-safety-securite-personnelle-eng.htm